

## KANSAS DEMOCRATS.

### Meeting of the State Convention at Wichita.

Governor Robinson Nominated By Acclamation—A Resubmissionist For Lieutenant-Governor—The Platform—State Central Committee.

WICHITA, KAN., Sept. 10.—Crawford's Opera House was packed with delegates and visitors when Ed. Carroll, of Leavenworth, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, called the convention to order, shortly before noon.

Mr. Carroll made a short address, predicting the success of the entire ticket nominated and announced the name of John C. Sheridan, of Paola, as temporary chairman, and W. A. Eaton, of Winfield, Fred Vandegrift, of Atchison, and Henry Shindler, of Leavenworth, as secretaries.

Mr. Sheridan's speech was an arraignment of the Republican party, both in National and State politics, and at its conclusion the committees were appointed as made up by the State Central Committee and the work of the temporary organization was completed. An adjournment was taken until two o'clock to give the committee time to report.

When the convention reassembled the committee on permanent organization and order of business submitted its report. A. A. Harris, of Fort Scott, was chosen permanent chairman with the same secretaries as in the temporary organization.

By this time the Resubmission convention had sent notice that it had appointed a committee of five to wait upon the Democratic convention for the purpose of a conference. A similar committee was appointed by the chair from the Democratic convention, and while the two were in conference the committee on resolutions reported through its chairman, Hon. Thomas P. Fenlon.

The chairman of the conference committee reported that the Resubmission convention was ready to indorse the full Democratic ticket, provided it could have one place on it. Lucien Baker, of Leavenworth, who had been the choice of the Resubmissionists for Supreme Justice, had positively declined to be a candidate, and all the Resubmission convention asked was to be allowed to fill the position of Lieutenant-Governor, and D. A. Banta, of Great Bend, was their choice. He moved that when this place was reached in its regular order the choice of the Resubmissionists be made the choice of the Democratic convention.

Judge John Martin, of Topeka, made a strong speech in favor of the proposition, and the motion was adopted by a unanimous vote.

When the nomination of Governor was declared in order General C. W. Blair, of Leavenworth, arose and said he desired to place in nomination a man who recognized that there was something more to anti-prohibition than the proposition of a single right. There was a principle at stake—it was the principle of human rights. When the name of Governor Charles A. Robinson was mentioned there was such a demonstration as has been seldom witnessed in this State.

James N. Orr, of Atchison, rose when order had been restored and seconded the nomination and, on behalf of Atchison County, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. A half dozen delegations seconded the motion and it was taken by a rising vote, which was the occasion of another ovation.

A committee of five was appointed to wait upon Governor Robinson and inform him of his nomination. As soon as it became known that Governor Robinson had entered the convention hall the delegates and spectators arose to their feet and the scene was one not frequently, if ever, witnessed in a Kansas State convention. For nearly five minutes the delegates attempted to outdo each other in giving vent to their enthusiasm.

When order was restored and the Governor was presented another outburst followed with equal force. He thanked the convention for the honor of the nomination.

The Governor's remarks put the convention in good humor and D. A. Banta, the choice of the Resubmission Republicans, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

There was a spirited contest over the nomination for Attorney-General. F. W. Bentley, of Wichita, B. E. Crawford, of Pratt and J. N. Ives, of Sterling, were placed in nomination and the convention was about equally divided on the first ballot. On the third ballot Crawford was dropped and Ives was nominated by a vote of 193 to 183 for Bentley.

S. G. Isett, of Neosho County, was the only candidate for Secretary of State and it was tendered him by acclamation, as was the nomination for Auditor to Joseph Dillon, of Kearney County.

Thomas Kirby, of Abilene, was nominated for State Treasurer. The other candidate was Charles Goodlander, of Fort Scott, and the ballot stood: Kirby, 289; Goodlander, 120.

M. P. Wood, of Anderson County, was nominated by acclamation for the office of Superintendent of Public Schools and the same flattering vote was made in the case of M. B. Nicholson, the party candidate for Chief Justice.

The platform, as adopted is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democratic

party of Kansas, in convention assembled declare:

First—Our continued opposition to all paternalism in government State and National, as tending to a centralization, inconsistent with the principles of personal and political freedom, which were the aim of our fathers and the hope of their posterity.

Second—We deplore the tendency manifested by the preacher politician who poses as the leader of the Republican party in this State toward ecclesiasticism in the management of public affairs, which would make religious belief the test of eligibility for political preferment and declare our unalterable opposition thereto.

Third—We declare that creature of Republican necessity, the Federal Elections bill, known as the force law, to be a legitimate offspring of the party which elected a President, and whose leaders are willing to sacrifice for place and power the liberties of their fellow citizens.

Fourth—We favor a tariff law based upon public necessities and not upon the greed and demand of capital.

Fifth—We favor the free coinage of silver.

Sixth—We favor such change in our fiscal laws as will leave the control of the circulating medium of the country wholly in the hands of the Government.

Seventh—We favor liberal and just pension laws as a rightful recognition of a great debt due by the country to all deserving Union soldiers.

Eighth—The Democracy is a party of wage earners and producers, and we but speak for ourselves when we express our sympathy for labor in its struggles with the insatiable money power, whether in the factory or on the farm.

Ninth—We are opposed to all sumptuary legislation and demand the earliest resubmission of the so-called Prohibitory amendment to a vote of the electors and an immediate repeal of the laws passed in the interest of prohibition which confer dangerous powers upon the courts and substantially deprive the citizens of trial by jury and local self government, and we declare unequivocally for high license and local option.

Tenth—We arraign the Republican members of the present National House of Representatives from Kansas for their unanimous vote for the McKinley bill which, as Hon. James Gillespie Blaine said would not provide a market for a single bushel of Kansas wheat or a single barrel of Kansas pork. We condemn this vote as being in the interest of the manufacturers of the East and against the farmers and working men of Kansas.

Eleventh—As the Republicans of this State in their late convention made John James Ingalls an issue in this campaign, we are compelled to ask the people of Kansas to repudiate a man who, in a widely circulated interview, denounced reform in politics as an "iridescent dream," declared that "the decalogue has no place in politics," and expressed the belief that the use of money in campaigns and the employment of hired Hessians were justifiable.

Twelfth—We believe that prohibition has brought upon the people of this State incalculable evils and has tended to produce, as its legitimate results, perjury and bribery; has corrupted the very foundations of justice by a system of hired spies and informers and made at times our courts a disgrace in the administration of public justice.

Thirteenth—We declare emphatically in favor of high license and local option, and recommend a law providing that for each license issued for the sale of liquor \$500 shall be paid to the county treasurer for the purpose of making and improving county roads, and that the city municipalities shall in addition fix such sums as the mayor and council may determine.

Fourteenth—We are emphatically in favor of the exercise by the Legislature of its undoubted powers to regulate the operations of railroads in this State, to the end that passenger and freight rates shall be equal, reasonable and fair. There is no legal right in railroads to charge a small shipper a higher rate than a large one, nor is it just for common carriers to charge a higher sum for the transportation of agricultural products than of any merchandise.

Fifteenth—We favor a liberal appropriation by Congress for the purpose of thoroughly testing the practicability of irrigation in the western portion of this State, and also in favor of a liberal appropriation by Congress for a deep water harbor on the Gulf of Mexico, and it is the judgment of this convention that the railroads of the State should be required to pay taxes upon the full amount of their capital.

THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The following State Central Committee was appointed, there being three vacancies, by judicial districts:

First, —; Second, L. B. Morris, Atchison; Third, Jake Arnold, Shawnee; Fourth, Thomas J. Higby, Anderson; Fifth, O. M. Cliney, Coffey; Sixth, J. L. Leonard, Crawford; Seventh, —; Eighth, B. L. Strother, Dickinson; Ninth, O. S. Coffin, Reno; Tenth, John M. Pettijohn, Johnson; Eleventh, F. W. Sapp, Cherokee; Twelfth, H. L. Peffer, Cloud; Thirteenth, Ed M. Hewens, Chautauqua; Fourteenth, George A. Collette, Ellsworth; Fifteenth, D. A. Freeman, Mitchell; Sixteenth, W. A. Garver, Pawnee; Seventeenth, George B. Steer, Norton; Eighteenth, F. B. Smith, Sedgewick; Nineteenth, Luke Horning, Sumner; Twentieth, Frank Lacey, Rice; Twenty-first, L. W. Libby, Marshall; Twenty-second, —; Twenty-third, S. S. Reynolds, Gove; Twenty-fourth, George T. Perry, Harper; Twenty-fifth, J. G. Johnson, Marion; Twenty-sixth, H. N. Horton, Butler; Twenty-seventh, Joseph Dillon, Kearney; Twenty-eighth, W. A. Eaton, Kingman; Twenty-ninth, John B. Prentiss, Wyandotte; Thirtieth, Charles A. Hillier, Saline; Thirty-first, T. G. Chambers, Comanche; Thirty-second, Lambert W. Willstedt, Seward; Thirty-third, C. W. Kyle, Rush; Thirty-fourth, James W. Fike, Thomas; Thirty-fifth, L. Pauley, Wabunsee.

A FARMER'S FATE.

Sad Death By Fire of a Kansas Farmer—His Wife Injured.

McLOUTH, Kan., Sept. 10.—Monday night J. Leveridge, living four miles from here, made a roaring fire and went to bed. Between ten and eleven o'clock he awakened and found the room all ablaze. He rushed for the window, but in doing so overturned a can of coal oil, which saturated his clothing, at once enveloping him in a blaze. In this condition he jumped through the window, cutting himself some, and laid down in a watering trough. Some boys who were sleeping in the barn pumped water over him, extinguishing the flames. He lingered until twelve o'clock yesterday when he died. A brother-in-law living in another part of the house, broke in the doors of the burning room and rescued Mrs. Leveridge and her little baby, the former having some severe burns. Nothing was saved. Leveridge was a brother near Westport and another working in the country fifteen miles from Kansas City whose exact address is unknown.

A serious outbreak of typhus fever has occurred in Upper Silesia.

## THE MAINE ELECTION.

The State Republican By an Increased Majority—Speaker Reed's Plurality Largely Increased.

AUGUSTA, Me., Sept. 9.—Chairman Manley, of the Republican State Committee, sent at midnight the following dispatch to President Harrison: "Maine gives the largest Republican majority, though an off year, since 1880, and a larger majority than given in a Presidential contest since 1868, with the single exceptions of 1884 and 1888. Governor Burleigh is re-elected by a majority exceeding 15,000. Speaker Reed is re-elected by the largest majority he ever received, exceeding 4,500. Representatives Dingley, Boutelle and Milliken are re-elected by majorities ranging from 3,000 to 5,000."

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 9.—The total vote of Portland is:

For Governor—Burleigh 3,570, Thompson 2,127, Clark 143.

For Congressmen—Reed 3,048, Frank 2,169, Healey (Pro.) 77.

Four Republican legislators are elected and one Democrat, the latter on account of local dissatisfaction. There was great enthusiasm in the city over the result of Reed's election, and a big meeting was held in the city hall with an address by Reed under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club.

Forty-three of fifty-five towns in the First district gave Reed 15,502, Frank 10,830, scattering 45. Reed's plurality 4,672. The same towns in 1888 gave Reed 16,511, Emory 14,373, scattering 356, Reed's plurality 2,138.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 9.—Returns from a large portion of the cities and towns in the Second district show that ex-Governor Dingley is re-elected to Congress by nearly 4,000 majority over Allen, Democrat.

BANGOR, Me. Sept. 9.—In Bangor the lightest vote for years was polled and there was great scratching of tickets.

## TERRIFIC COLLISION.

Two North Shore Trains Meet on the Central Track.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Sept. 8.—At five minutes past five o'clock this morning two North Shore Limited trains, one going east and the other west, collided with terrific force on the Central track near the station in this city.

The engine of the train going east, was telescoped by the engine of the western train and they now stand locked together with their smokestacks nearly touching each other.

By the force of the collision the tender of the engineer of the eastbound train was forced back over half its length into a Wagner buffet car and the baggage man, W. A. Fielder, of New York, instantly killed. The tender of the other engine was also driven in like manner into the buffet car behind it.

The engineer of this engine, Edson Bradley, of Syracuse, sustained a compound fracture of both legs and the fireman, William Houston, also of Syracuse, received a bad flesh wound on one thigh and severe cut on the head.

No other injuries of any account were reported, although the passengers of both trains were badly shocked by the force of the collision.

## MORE WRECKING.

Another Desperate Attempt to Wreck a Train on the New York Central.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 9.—A desperate attempt was made last night to wreck the fast St. Louis and Chicago express, which leaves New York on the New York Central at six p. m.

The train was stopped for a danger signal south of Old Troy, which is 300 yards south of the New Hamburg drawbridge, as two minutes previous the flagman had found several ties standing endways in the curve near Old Troy, and when he took hold of one end of them to remove them he was fired upon from the bushes on the east side of the track. Knowing that the fast express was nearly due he ran southward and set the signal which stopped the train. The flagman said the ties stuck up above the rails and would certainly have thrown the train from the track.

The fast train was composed of seven or eight sleeping cars, all full, two ordinary coaches and a baggage car. There were eight ties on the up main track. There were also two ties placed alongside of the rail towards the south so as to ditch the train. The train passed here half an hour late.

## Troublesome Negroes.

JACKSON, Tenn., Sept. 9.—Negroes for some time have been cutting the wire fences around the pasture of J. R. Young, a planter. He threatened them, and about two weeks ago four or five negroes drew their guns on him, when he had them arrested and they were placed under bond. Last night a mob of nearly fifty negroes went to Young's house and fired forty or fifty shots into the house. Belying they had killed the family, they began shooting the hogs and cattle. Young has secured a posse of friends, and if they meet resistance they are going to exterminate the negroes. Serious trouble is feared.

## More Arrests.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 9.—The mystery attending the apprehension of John Reed, who was detained in Superintendent Bisell's office all day on suspicion of being one of the Central train wreckers, was partly explained by the arrest of John Kiernan, a West Albany freight brakeman, and John Corder, a freight conductor, both married and striking Knights, belonging to local assembly No. 1074. These men were arrested at their homes after a thorough search of the city for them by a dozen detectives.

## SINGLE TAX DEPARTMENT.

### UNDER THE WHEEL.

Hamlin Garland's New Play—The Single Tax Idea in the Drama.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

Berg—Aha! Vat say you now? Is it not dime doo brotest? Our wages is reduced dwice already in four years—to rendt half been raist four times. How? It is hell, is it not? Vat you do?

Edwards—(without looking up)—I don't know.

Berg (darkly, looking at Alice)—I know vat I do. I magke brotest so I shall po heardt. It is not to be born wit. I giff in my name to-night. (He starts toward the door.)

Alice (stopping him)—Don't do that. Keep away from those Anarchists, Mr. Berg. They will hurt you. They don't belong here. Such meetings are wrong in a free country—

Berg (turning)—Free? Free do pay rendt in. I fly from de tyrants ofe my native landt, I reach a free landt! Bah! I am only slave under anodder name, dat is all. De march of feudalism is here even. I say there is no free place left. Let dem tage care, I shall fight. I am a wolf ad bay. If I fall now, I trag someding wit me. (He starts to go.)

Alice (stopping him)—Don't go with those men. You're not yourself to-night. Stay with your mother.

Berg (moved by her words and hand on his arm)—For your sake, I vill stay. I am not voll. It is true.

Alice (recoiling)—No, no; not for my sake, but for your mother's sake.

Berg—For you haff ask me I stay. (He turns to the figure at the door.) You hear, I go nott oud. (Figure at the door goes.) I wish to dalk mit you—I haff—

(Alice stands speaking in a low voice to Berg. At last he nods.) I promise—ant I vill come again soon? (Exit.)

Alice (turning to her father)—Can't something be done—can't you strike?

Edwards (spiritlessly)—No, we can't strike—at least, it wouldn't do any good.

Alice—Why not?

Edwards—What can men do strikin' with families as I have needin' every dollar they c'n earn? Rents due an' no money t' pay it with. I don't know which way t' turn.

Mrs. E.—Don't give up, Jason. We'll git along some way. We can move into a cheaper tenement—

Edwards (indignantly)—I don't want y' to do that, Jennie. You're low enough; I've been hopin' t' move into a better one.

Alice (resolutely)—I'll give up my course at the conservatory and go to teaching. I'll do my part.

Edwards—It wouldn't save us, m' girl, for next year the rents would be higher an' wages lower. It ain't the present that scares me, it's the future! I could pull through for a year or two if t'want for the terrible uncertainty of the future. If I should be laid up f'r a month—I'm gettin' old an' liable t' be—I don't know what we'd all do. John jest about makes a livin' for his family—he can't help us. Linnie must go t' school an' Alice ought to go on with her music—

Alice (firmly)—No, father, I'll give up the conservatory. I'll find something to do; I'll be a help.

Linnie—So'll I.

Edwards (putting his arms around them)—You're a help to me now, Allie; nothin' choered me more all day long than the thought o' your havin' a good time with your musical friends.

(Alice has a thoughtful look on her face. She is thinking of Reeves, and his question and her answer.)

Mrs. E. (with a sigh)—What's the world comin' to, Jason, when hard workin' people can't make a decent livin'?

Edwards (in the same gloomy tone)—I don't know, Jennie. I tell ye I've done a pile o' thinkin' lately. I've looked at the whole matter fore and aft, and they hain't no other way to it. It's a plain case o' rents goin' up an' wages going down. Ten men f'r every job—me gettin' old. (A long pause.)

Mrs. Edward (hesitatingly)—We couldn't go back to Derry an' go to farmin' agin, could we? They say they's deserted farms there that can be bought—

Edwards (bitterly)—Why are they deserted? B'cause people couldn't make a livin' off 'em. Can we do any better? If I was a young man—if you was young and the girls didn't need schoolin', they'd be jest one way out—the way out f'r so many b'fore us—I mean go West an' get free land and start agin.

Alice (feeling her way)—Why don't you go West now? We'll go with you. I'm sorry we're not boys, we'd be of more use. (With growing conviction.) Of course that's the way out! Why didn't we think of that before, mother? Everybody is happy and successful that goes west—it's the refuge for all like us. Let's go this very summer! Maybe I can find a place to teach music out there.

Edwards (rising and going to his coat)—Wal, now you've said s' much, Allie, I'll own up I've been thinkin' a good 'ol of it f'r some time. I've jest about wore these maps out lookin' at 'em. (He spreads some railway maps out on the table, and they all look at them. He grows enthusiastic.)

Edwards (pointing)—Now here's Boston, an' there's Chicago, an' you follow that black line away out there an' that's Boomtown an' free land. D'ye hear, mother? Free land! The place we're all dreamin' about!

Linnie—What d' you mean by free land, poppa?

Edwards (raising his head)—Where there ain't no landlords an' no rents.

Where there ain't no rich n'r no poor, Where people don't live in holes like this. Where they raise such ears o' corn as that, and have farms like that (holds up two gay-colored posters), with cows, an' pigs, an' clover, an' brooks hungry fr a farm all my life; let's try it agen, eh?

Mrs. E.—Very well, Jason, if you think best.

Linnie (dancing about)—Oh, yes, let's! I'm tired of this old city, ain't you, Alice? (Alice remains strangely silent now.)

Edwards (in growing enthusiasm)—Wal, now, this is a way out of it. I didn't dare t' say any thing about it f'r fear you'd all say no. We'll git a piece o' that free land—Ed Ruble is out there an' his father—you remember old Sam Ruble, Jennie—an' they crack the country up great! Of course we won't expect much the first year or two—we'll be satisfied with a log house. We'll build near a river somewhere—

Alice (coming out of her reverie)—Oh, won't it be delicious to get back to the birds and bees, and trees and clouds?

Mrs. E. (catching the spirit)—Yes, if our house ain't very much it'll be ours. We can't never hope to have a home of our own here—but it'll take money t' git out there, an' we ain't got much t' spare, Jason.

Edwards—We'll manage somehow, now we've made up our minds. We'll have t' sell off our furniture; t' won't pay t' ship 'em way out there.

Alice (ruefully)—Must we do that, father? It'll seem horrible to sell our dear old things. They ain't worth much in money. Can't we store them and—

Edwards—It's going to take every cent we c'n rake an' scrape t' git out there and git started, Allie.

Mrs. E.—Of course there ain't no other way—don't bother your father, Alice. That o' blu chinny set th't Captain Bascom give gran-mother 'll bring a hundred dollars—that man from Dawley's offered 's much.

Edwards (pondering the map)—There's the road leading to the West, to wealth, health and freedom—hey, mother? Good-bye to work in the shop! Good-bye to rent! Good-bye to the filth and noise of the tenement! We'll go West, where my girl (seizing Linnie) will grow up strong and sweet as a wild rose-bush. I feel as if a pile-driver had rolled off my neck.

Alice (smiling)—You look it, father. I haven't seen you so jolly in years—have you, mother.

The scene is now suddenly transferred to a western prairie where Reeves, Alice's lover, arrives at a boom town and finds that Edwards is the victim of land speculation and is simply working for the barest kind of a living, all he can get over and above that going to pay for interest on his mortgage. When Reeves arrives at the Edwards farm, Alice, of course, rushes to his arms, and in the conversation that follows gives him a brief history of their miserable struggle.

Reeves—What's this? Crying? Why, I thought you'd laugh when you saw me. (Raises her face to his.) It's your guilty conscience. Little woman, that face shows care—life out here is killing you.

Alice (smiling again)—I'm only crying because—I've longed to see you—I've watched the road oh, so many hours, Walter. It was too much to expect, but I thought you'd come. It's so lonesome here. (Exit Linnie.)

Walter (quizzically, looking down at her)—Your letters didn't read that way, I can tell you that; they were cold and formal enough.

Alice—I didn't dare write what I felt. Reeves—Why not?

Alice—Oh, because I was afraid! Reeves—Afraid I'd come and get you, eh?

Alice (evading him)—Don't ask me now. Let me enjoy your visit without thinking—tell me about dear old Boston. Sit here while I get you a drink. You must be thirsty.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The Land System of Moses.

Rev. Dr. Deems preached last Sunday at the Church of the Strangers and declared that "Moses, by the help of God, devised a land system that made controversy between labor and capital impossible," which is more than Greece, or Rome, or our modern civilization have been able to do. The plan of Moses, he said, was that of the jubilee year, when the land reverted to its original owners, under which "people could only buy leaseholds." "The good principle," Dr. Deems continued, "underlying this law was that the land was God's land and its occupants His guests." This, the doctor said, induced the holder to so use land as to make it yield to the utmost for the maintenance of the population. "Every thing," he continued, "comes out of the land." "Moses' system," he continued, "would relieve Brother Henry George of the trouble of lecturing. It would prevent speculation. It would do away with greediness. It would promote gentleness of manners."

Rev. Dr. Deems evidently comprehends the great moral principle underlying the single tax doctrine. He may not yet be able to see how the thing sought in the Mosaic law can be accomplished by the application of the single tax, but he has evidently got so near to the truth that a single step further will bring him into full accord with our principles and programme, and when that is reached by the great majority of men, we can, even in Mr. George's absence, say that he will be delighted to be relieved from the trouble of lecturing.